शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा जल संसाधन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्री पी. के. थुंगन) : (क) सांस्थानिक भूमि का आबंटन दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय/ दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त प्रायोजकता के आधार पर मुनाफा न कमाने वाली पंजीकृत समितियों को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण (नाजूल भूमि की बिक्री) नियमावली 1981 के नियम 5 के अनुसार किया जा रहा है । ऐसे संस्थानों को भूमि का आवंटन शहरी विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा, इस प्रयोजनार्थ इस मंत्रालय में गठित जांच समिति द्वारा अनुशंसित प्रत्येक मामले के औचित्य के आधार पर किया जाता है । ऐसे संस्थानों को फ्लैटों के आवंटन के लिए कोई मानदण्ड निर्धारित नहीं किए गए है ।

(ख) ऐसी कोई समीक्षा नहीं की गई है।

(ग) भूमि का आवंटन स्थायी पट्टे पर किया जाता है पट्टे के निबन्धन और शर्तों में किसी प्रकार के उल्लंघन का पता चलने पर ऐसे संस्थानों को नोटिस जारी कर समुचित कार्रवाई प्रारम्भ की जाती है ।

Utilization rate of irrigation facilities

3234. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) what is the utilisation rate of irrigation facilities in proportion to their potential in respect of major and medium irrigation projects;

(b) what is percentage by which the utilisation rate of irrigation facilities fell during the Seventh Plan and what is the anticipated drop in the utilisation rate during the Eighth Plan; and

(c) what are the reasons for fall in the utilisation rate of irrigation facilities and the strategy, if any, formulated by Government *to* increase the utilisation rate of irrigation facilities during the Eighth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) and (b) Irrigation potential created, utilised and percentage of utilisation over potential created through major and medium irrigation projects at the end of Sixth Plan (1980-85), Seventh Plan (1985-90), Annual Plan (1991-92) and likely achievements at the end of Eighth Plan (1992-97) are as under :—

(in thousand hectares)

At the end of	Irrigation Potential		% of utilisation over creation
	created	Utilised	
Sixth Plan (1980—85)	27695	23574	85.12
Seventh Plan (1985—90)	29920	25467	85.12
Annual Plan (1991-92)	30984	26583	85.80
Eighth Plan (1992—97) (Targets)	36072	30835	85.48

(C) inougn there have not been any shortfall in the utilisation rate of irrigation facilities through major and medium irrigation projects during the Seventh Plan (1985-90) and anticipated in Eighth Plan (1992-97) the major reasons for fall in the utilisation rate inter-alia include (i) poor maintenance of irrigation and drainage systems due *to* resource constraints, (ii) non-availability of micro level distributions systems (field channels), (iii) improper distribution of water at micro level (iv) non-introduction of rotational water supply/ warabandi, (v) less water availability in reservoirs and lack of farmers participation in irrigation water management. To increase the, utilisation rate of irrigation facilities, a Centrally sponsored Command Area Development Programme has been in implementation since 1974-75. The strategy for his programme during the Eighth Plan is to ensure reliability of irrigation

water supply, adoption of management approach and intensification of software activities such as farmers participation and training etc., besides creation of extension of irrigation net work upto the farm level. The other main elements of the strategy are (i) encouragement to greater user participation in major and medium irrigation projects both at the system level and at local level, substantial increase in the scale of programmes for modernisation and improvement of older irrigations systems, special post evaluation studies for periodic monitoring of actual crop patterns.

Drip Irrigation System

3235. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that drip irrigation system has proved useful and economical in use;

(b) the names of the States where this system has been introduced and with what results; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to popularise it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) : (a) Yes, Sir. The scheme is useful and economical in water shortage areas.

(b) Under the Central Sector Scheme of Drip Irrigation system for horticulture crops, grants-in-aid are being given to all the States/Union Territories by Ministry of Agriculture. The scheme was taken up on a large scale during 1991-92 and proposed to be continued during 8th Five Year Plan. The results available with the Ministry of Agriculture are not enough to assess the impact of the scheme at present.

(c) In addition to the ongoing component of subsidies on drip irrigation systems, new components of demonstrations on functioning of drip irrigation systems on farmers' fields and training/extension efforts are also envisaged in the scheme,

Existing Practice of Harnessing Water Resources

3236. DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing practice of harnessing \vater resources through major and micro dams was not working well due to the cost factor;

(b) if so, what alternatives are being considered by Government as irrigation sources; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to introduce alternate cost-effective methods of irrigation and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON) :'(a) to (c) Irrigation projects are taken up after ascertaining their techno-economic viability and hence there is no question of their not being cost effective. The economic returns from irrigation projects are assessed on the basis of the benefits accrued in terms of increase in agricultural production and other general socio-economic developments in the concerned area of such projects in addition to providing water for drinking, municipal and industrial use and generation of hydro-electric power and not only on the basis of revenue generated by way of water charges levied. The nature of the projects depends upon the nature of the location, water availability and several other technical parameters. It is only after assessing the technical data of a particular location and the economics involved, decision is taken about the type of projects to be constructed.

The National Water Policy has laid down that the water rates should be adequate to cover the annual maintenance and operation charges and a part of the fixed costs of the projects. The State Government who implement and operate the irrigation projects are advised to make efforts *to* reach this ideal over a period while ensuring assured irrigation.